

ORMOSIA SCHUNKEI, another new species from Peru

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ORMOSIA SCHUNKEI Rudd, sp. nov.

Arbor usque ad 30 m. alta, tronco 1-2 m. diametro; ramuli novelli fulvo-sericei; stipulae deltoideae, circiter 0.5 mm. longae, caducae; folia 11-13-foliolata, axe cum petiolo circiter 10-15 cm. longo, petiolo 3 cm. longo, jugis inter sese plerumque 1.5-2.5 cm. distantibus, petiolulis 5 mm. longis, 1 mm. diametro, laminis subcoriaceis, plerumque oblongis, 6-12 cm. longis, 2.5-4 cm. latis, apice acuminatis, basi obtusis, supra glabris, subtus plus minusve glabris praeter costa saepe pubescenti, venis secundariis leviter elevatis; flores non visa; fructus dehiscens, coriaceus vel sublignosus, brunneus, glaber, 1-spermus (fortasse 2-vel plus?), 3-4 cm. longus, 2-3 cm. latus, circiter 1 mm. crassus, valvulis 0.5-1 mm. crassis; semina bicolora, coccinea macula nigra notata, 12-14 mm. longa, 9-12 mm. lata, 8-9 mm. crassa, hilo apicali, elliptico, 3 mm. longo, 1.5 mm. lato.

Holotype in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 2554593, collected by José Schunke Vigo (no. 3), February 3, 1969, "en bosque alto, terreno húmedo, altitud 350 m., Huacamayo, sud este de la Quebrada de Aymiría, Depto. Huanuco, Prov. Pachitea, Dto. Honoría, Peru." Paratype, same data, Schunke (no. 4) at US.

According to the collector's notes, the Shipibo Indians use the seeds to make necklaces and an infusion of the bark to bathe infected wounds. The local name is "huairuro."

The relationship of O. schunkei is with my Ormosia series Coccineae (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 32: 291, 292, 326-341. 1965) on the basis of its bicolored seeds and glabrous, or glabrate, pods. The valves are thin as in O. costulata (Miq.) Kleinh., O. jamaicensis Urb., and O. smithii Rudd. The seed markings are essentially identical with those of several species, including O. amazonica Ducke, O. elata Rudd, O. paraensis Ducke, and O. smithii. In vegetative characters O. schunkei most resembles O. jamaicensis and some specimens of O. paraensis.

The following key shows the relative position of the thin-valved species of Ormosia series Coccineae.

- Fruit 1.2-2 cm. broad; seeds 6-11 mm. long, the hilum 1-1.5 mm. long; leaflets 1-7 (Surinam; Guyana; Brazil). O. costulata
- Fruit 2-3 cm. broad; seeds 12-15 mm. long, the hilum 2-3 mm. long; leaflets 5-13.
- Leaflets 9-13, the lower surface puberulent along the midvein, otherwise minutely and sparsely appressed-pubescent, glabrescent; seeds with hilum about 3 mm. long.
- Seeds 15-17 mm. long, red except for a black strip 5 mm. wide or less along the chalazal edge (Jamaica) O. jamaicensis
- Seeds 12-14 mm. long, red with a black patch about 8-10 mm. wide along the chalazal edge (Peru) . . . O. schunkei
- Leaflets 5-9, the lower surface finely puberulent or suffarinosose, sometimes tomentulose along the major veins; seeds with hilum 2 mm. long (Guyana; Brazil) O. smithii

In my treatment of the American species of Ormosia, cited above, I forgot to include as a dubious species, O. zahnii Harms (Feddes. Rep. Spec. Nov. 19: 290. 1924). Two syntypes were cited, Zahn 336 and 688, collected at the "Kamerun: Viktoria, Versuchsgarten" in 1911 and 1914. The origin of the species was given as tropical South America, introduced by P. Preuss. The first director of the botanical garden in Victoria, Paul Preuss visited parts of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies in 1899-1900.

Harms' syntypes, presumably, were at Berlin and have been destroyed. If duplicates exist in other herbaria, or if trees of this species are still extant in Victoria, I should be most interested to see them. There is a good chance that the name O. zahnii would displace one of the names in current use. The seeds were described as red, which eliminates as possibilities the many species with brown, yellow, or bicolored seeds. On the basis of that and other characters, the most likely candidate for synonymy appears to be Ormosia isthmensis Standl. (Publ. Field Mus. Bot. 17: 264. 1937). However, I should not want to make such a decision without examination and comparison of specimens.